

for identification by the Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The female holotype and four paratype females were reared from puparia of *Paradexodes epilachnae* Aldrich parasitizing *Epilachna varivestis* Mulsant, the host material having been taken at Cuernavaca, Mexico, in August, 1930, by B. B. Landis and C. C. Plummer. The allotype male and one female paratype were reared from puparia of the same tachinid parasitizing *Epilachna defecta* Mulsant in the same locality and taken by the same collectors in July, 1930. Eight paratypes are said to have been reared from puparia of the tachinid collected in Mexico in 1922.

A NEW SPECIES OF PARASITE OF TYPHLOCYBA POMARIA
MC ATEE (HYMENOPTERA : BETHYLIDAE).

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The parasitic species described below belongs to the tribe Alophini, in the group which is more commonly known as the Dryinidae, but which has been treated by Kieffer¹ and Fenton² as the subfamily Anteoninae of the family Bethylidae.

Apholopus ^e*typhlocybae*, new species.

In Fenton's key this species runs to *microleucus* Perkins, from which it may be promptly distinguished by the presence of distinct parapsidal grooves, by the smoother scutellum, by the paler legs, and by the presence of a small yellowish-brown or yellowish spot between the antennal foramen and the eye.

Female.—Length, about 2 mm. Head wider than thorax, delicately coriaceous and rather dull, the vertex subshining; anterior margin of clypeus truncate; antennal foramen separated from eye by slightly less than the diameter of the foramen; frons convex, with a delicate median carina which becomes obsolescent above; ocellocular line less than twice diameter of an ocellus, much shorter than postocellar line and hardly as long as distance between median ocellus and a lateral ocellus; shortest distance from eye to carinate posterior margin of head a little shorter than ocellocular line; scape barely longer, but somewhat thicker, than pedicel; first segment of flagellum slightly longer than pedicel, faintly shorter than second, third, and fourth flagellar segments, which are subequal; fifth, sixth, and seventh successively shorter and slightly broader; eighth, or apical, segment the longest. Mesoscutum delicately coriaceous like head;

¹Kieffer, J. J. Das Tierreich, Lief 41, 1914, pp. 7-222.

²Fenton, F. A., Ohio Jour. Sci., vol. 18, 1918, pp. 177-212, 243-278, 285-296.

parapsidal grooves present, obsolescent caudad; lateral grooves present; scutellum, and metanotum medially, smooth or only faintly coriaceous, subpolished; propodeum rugulose reticulate, the posterior declivity with a large poorly defined median area which is weakly sculptured; mesopleurum very weakly alutaceous, shining; stigma large; radius not distinctly as long as stigma and originating from much beyond its middle. Abdomen narrow, compressed, smooth, a little shorter than thorax.

Black; mandibles and clypeus white; a spot between antenna and eye yellowish; antennae brown; wings hyaline, stigma brown; anterior and middle legs entirely yellowish white; hind coxae and trochanters yellowish white, the former piceous at extreme base above; posterior femora yellow at base and beneath, piceous above on apical half or more; posterior tibiae and tarsi brownish.

Male.—Like the female except as follows: Third segment of antennal flagellum a little longer than second, the fourth a little longer than third; fifth and sixth subequal, slightly longer than fourth and not broader; seventh and eighth indistinctly more slender than the preceding, fully twice as long as broad; abdomen not so strongly compressed.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No.

Type-locality.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Host.—*Typhlocyba pomaria* McAtee.

Described from 13 females and 12 males reared by H. M. Steiner, May 22, 1934, and 25 specimens of each sex reared by the same investigator June 1, 1935. All from the type locality. The National Collection contains 5 additional specimens of this species, which are not included in the type series, however; four of these are from College Park, Md., taken in August, 1932, by D. H. Brannon; the other is labeled as having been collected at Champlain Valley, N. Y., by O. H. Hammer in 1933.

REVIEW OF THIRD EDITION OF LUTZ'S FIELD BOOK OF INSECTS.

"Field Book of Insects of the United States and Canada, aiming to answer common questions," by Frank E. Lutz, Ph. D., Curator, Department of Insect Life, American Museum of Natural History. Third edition, small 12 mo. cloth, 510 pp., 800 illustrations including 24 colored plates. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1935. \$3.50.

It has been sixteen years since the original publication of the first edition of this book by our good friend Dr. Lutz. It has been necessary, therefore, in order to bring this edition down to date to add, here and there, very materially to the amount of information included. To keep the volume within pocket size and to keep the price within moderation, much of the technical matter of previous editions had to be rewritten and very severely condensed—quite a task when one considers all the factors to be considered in keeping the book within bounds. Concerning this, the genial author says characteristically: "It reminds me of a telegraphic night letter with space left for 'love' which in